Robin Hood Flour
Guaranteed to make more Bread and Better Bread than any others
A. REID

Ponoka Herald

McCall Patterns
10c & 15c
A. REID

George Gordon, Publisher. PONOKA DISTRICT, FIRST, LAST, AND ALL THE TIME. Subscription $1.00

VOL. XV PONOKA, ALBERTA, DECEMBER 24, 1914 NO. 9

. Greetings .

To our many Friends and Customers

We Extend

Hearty Good Wishes

For

A Merry Xmas

And

A Happy and Prosperous

New Year

BRING IN YOUR KEYS
ON
TUESDAY, December 29th
when the Prizes will be Awarded

A. REID

GENERAL MERCHANT **PONOKA, ALTA.**

War News

New York, Dec. 23.—Latest reports are that the German successes against Russia are not substantiated. Russia is advancing.

Paris, Dec. 18. — Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute after years of experiment, has successfully grafted the arm of one man onto another. Gen. Trumelet Faber, whose arm had been torn off by a shell during the fighting in Belgium, was the man on whom the arm was grafted, and a private soldier whose life was despaired of, sacrificed a good limb to make his superior a well man again. Dr. Carrell, from long and careful study and experments with the organs of cats and dogs, has been insistent that there was a chance of the grafting operation on human beings. His success here has verified his contention.

Seed Fair

The Seed Fair, to be held on January 13th, ought to be well patronized and made worthy of our district. Have a look at the prize-list, and please bear in mind that the rules will be strictly adhered to in every detail.

RULES.

1. All Seeds entered for competition must have been grown by the Exhibitor in the year 1914.

2. No seed shall be admitted for competition for prizes unless the quantities of seed for sale as per sample exhibited are at least 50 bushels of Wheat, 30 bushels of Oats, 20 bushels of Barley, 3 bushels of Timothy, 5 bushels of Brome Grass seed and 1 bushel of Alfalfa seed.

3. In Wheat, Oats, Peas and Barley, one bushel shall be shown. In Grass Seeds, Flax and Potatoes ½ bushel. All exhibits of seed shall be held to be representative of the total quantity of such seed offered for sale by the exhibitor.

4. No premiums shall be awarded to exhibits that contain impurities, which in the opinion of the Judge are of a noxious nature.

5. No exhibitor shall receive more than one prize in any class.

6. All samples of seed must be labeled after judging, with the name and address of the exhibitor, the name of the variety, the amount of seed for sale and the selling price.

7. Entry fees in all classes 25c.

8. In case of dispute a statutory declaration that the above rules have een complied with may be required from each of the exhibitors.

9. All first prize grain to become the property of the Association.

10. All exhibits for competition for prizes must be delivered at The Town Hall, Ponoka, not later than 11 a.m., January 13th, and not removed until the close of the fair at 4 p.m.

PRIZE LIST

Class		
1. Winter Wheat, any hard variety	$5	3
2. Winter Wheat, any soft variety	5	3
3. Spring Wheat, Marquis	5	3
4. Spring Wheat, any hard variety	5	3
5. Spring Wheat, any soft variety	5	3
6. White Oats, long	4	2
7. White Oats, short	4	2
8. Barley, six-rowed	4	2
9. Barley, two-rowed	4	2
10. Rye	4	2
11. Flax Seed	3	2
12. Timothy Seed	3	2
13. Brome Grass Seed	3	2
14. Rye Grass Seed	3	2
15. Alfalfa Seed	3	2
16. Field Peas	3	2
17. Red Potatoes	3	2
18. White Potatoes	3	2

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES

Sealed Tenders, addressed to The Provincial Secretary, and endorsed "Tenders for Supplies," will be received at the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton, up to Noon of Thursday, the 31st day of December, 1914, for the supply and delivery of Groceries, Flour, Oatmeal, etc., during the year ending December 31st, 1915, to The Hospital for the Insane, at Ponoka.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank for five per cent of the amount of the Tender, made payable to the order of the Provincial Secretary, which will be forfeited to the Government of Alberta in case the successful tenderer refuses or neglects to enter into contract, or when entered into, fails to carry out the provisions thereof.

Specifications may be seen, approximate quantities given, and form of tender supplied upon application to the Department of The Provincial Secretary, Edmonton.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

E. TROWBRIDGE,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.
Edmonton, December 21st, 1914.

U.S. FARMERS INCREASE WINTER WHEAT ACREAGE

Washington, Dec. 17—Influenced by the prospective heavy demand for grain by the warring countries of Europe, American farmers this fall have sown a record area to winter wheat, which the department of agriculture estimated at 41,263,000 acres.

This is an increase of 4,135,000 acres over the area sown last fall and on which the record crop of 684,990,000 bushels of winter wheat was harvested this year. The area sown is 5,255,000 acres more than was harvested this year.

The condition of winter wheat on December 1 was 88.3 per cent, of a normal. That is almost ten per cent. lower than it was last year at this time and two per cent. below the ten year average condition on December 1.

A feature of the planting of winter wheat this year is the great increase in acreage in the southern states, where farmers are devoting more land to the crop, decreasing their acreage for cotton. South Carolina's acreage has been increased 200 per cent, compared with the 1913 planting; Alabama, 185 per cent; Mississippi 125 per cent, Georgia, 118 per cent.; North Carolina, 75 per cent.; Arkansas 44 per cent.; Texas, Tennessee and Oklahoma, 20 per cent., and Virginia, 60 per cent.

The increase in acreage in the great growing states range from five per cent. except in Kansas where a two per cent. decrease in acreage is shown. The increases are Ohia and Nebraska, 5 per cent; Indiana, 12; Illinois, 15; Missouri, 10 per cent. and Washington.

Piper Findlater, whose name was on every one's lips after the famous charge of the Gordons at Dargai, has enlisted in the 9th Gordon Highlanders. He is taking with him the identical set of pipes with which he played after having been wounded on the heights of Dargai in 1897. Findlater is tenant of the farm of Carnoustie, Cairnhill, Scotland.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT

Distribution of Diplomas

On Friday evening a musicial entertainment was given in the Town Hall by school children. Diplomas were also distributed to the successful pupils of the various grades, while a few pupils were presented with gold medals.

Edward Hinkley in his speech from the chair made some very salient remarks along the line of education. Among other things he mentioned the co-operation of teachers, parents, and members of the School Board in the interests of the children; in his estimation lady members on the Board would be a great help, especially when it comes to such an important subject as Domestic Science, which is obtaining greater importance in our school curriculum every day. Another emphatic point mentioned was the consolidation of schools for the benefit of rural districts. Coming from the source it did, we look upon this as an augury of great and rapid advancement in education in the Ponoka district.

Mayor Durkin, while presenting Grade VIII. diplomas, congratulated the pupils on their standing, and inspired them to do greater things.

Dr. Campbell, after presenting the gold medals to the successful pupils, addressed the meeting on a topic, which, in our opinion, is a very salient one at the present time in view of the great peril to the Empire at large. The Dr. ably discussed the position of the British monarch in relation to the Government, to other Governments, and also where it differed from other Governments. To some who were present, the points brought out were new and refreshing, and the able way in which they were brought out amply repaid the handling of such a difficult topic.

Inspector Nelson, of Wetaskiwin, has been seen on our public platform several times before, but never before has he appeared to such good advantage as he did on Friday night. Perhaps we may account for it by the fact that Mr Nelson had returned to his first home, the Ponoka School. In an eloquent and sincere speech, which appeared much too short, Mr Nelson, after congratulating the successful pupils of High School, discussed the problem of education from the viewpoint of the future, ie., the school of to-morrow. The school of to-morrow will be thorough in the public school and more practical in the high school. According to him pupils will be able to prepare themselves for any vocation in life in the High School of the Future. Another point emphasized by the speaker was the social tendency of education, mothers will attend school to co-operate with the teachers, and these things will, in the words of the speaker, tend to make our school a "Citizen's School," in reality.

Mr Clark was surprised when called upon by the Chairman to give a speech. He impressed the boys with the necessity of work.

The programme is as follows:—

Opening chorus, "Oh Canada," High School Girls Chorus; piano duet, Cedric Edwards and Anton Bures; distribution of Grade VIII. diplomas, Mayor Durkin; trio, "Drink to me only with thine eyes," High School Trio; speech by the Chairman; distribution of gold medals by Dr. Campbell, Grade VIII. Rita Taylor, Grade IX. Percy Aylwin, Grade X. Walter Jones speech by Dr. Campbell; trio, "Soldier's Farewell," High School Trio; distribution of Grade X. diplomas by Inspector Nelson; speech by Inspector Nelson; school chorus, "It's a long way to Tipperary," "Oh, who will oer the Down's with me"; God Save the King.

PONOKA MARKETS

Wheat, No. 1 Northern, per bush	$ .92
" No. 2 "	.89
" No. 3	.84
" No. 4 "	.80
" No. 5 "	.75
Oats (new)	.33 to .36
Barley	.50 to .52
Rye, no. 2	.75 to .80
Flax	.90
Bran, per cwt.	1.40
Potatoes, per bush.	.50
Eggs, per dozen	.35
Butter, per lb.	.25
Hogs, live, per cwt.	5.75
Beef, live, per "	$4.00 to 5.25
Hides	7c

JUDICIAL SALE
OF
TOWN PROPERTY

Pursuant to judgment and final order for sale in the action of Heste McEwen vs. The Trusts & Guarantee Co., Limited, Administrator ad litem of the Estate of Clara M. Cissell, Deceased, there will be offered for sale, by Public Auction, subject to the conditions and reservations contained in the original grant from the Crown or in the existing certificate of title, with the approbation of a Local Judge of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Judicial District of Wetaskiwin, by Orville Labon Webster, Auctioneer, at the Ponoka Land Office, in the Town of Ponoka, in the Province of Alberta, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, on Thursday, the 31st day of December, A.D. 1914:—

Lots eighteen (18) and nineteen (19), in Block twenty-six (26), as shown on a Plan of Addition to the Townsite of Ponoka, in the Province of Alberta, of record in the Land Titles Office for the North Alberta Land Registration District as Plan VII. C.

The said lots are situated about forty (40) rods from Ponoka Station, and about the same distance from the post office and school. On Lot eighteen (18) there is a good six-roomed frame house, there is also a good barn and buggy shed, and a good well. The lots are also well fenced.

The purchaser is at the time of the sale to pay down a cash deposit of ten per cent of the purchase price to the vendor's solicitors, and the balance is to be paid into Court within sixty days without interest.

The sale is subject to a Reserve Bid, which has been fixed by a Judge.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Court.

Further particulars can be obtained from Messrs LOGGIE & MANLEY, Solicitors for the Vendor.

Dated at Wetaskiwin this 9th day of December, 1914.

J. I. POOLE, C., S.C.A.

NOTICE

On and after the expiration of thirty clear days from the date of this notice, that is, on and after the 2nd of January 1915, the available quarter sections in the following townships will be open for entry by the first eligible applicant:—

Sec.	Twn.	Rge.	Mer.
	77	17	W. 4th
	81	17	,, 4th
	70	22	,, 4th
	71	22	,, 4th
	72	22	,, 4th
	70	25	,, 4th
	81	25	,, 4th
	72	25	,, 4th outside Timber Berth 1323, 1324 & 1325.
	67	2	W. 5th (not previously advertised as open)

excepting Timber Berth 1296, and frac. E.½ 6, and E.½ 7, S.E.¼ 9, S.½ 10, S.W. 12, frac. N.E.¼ 4, all 3, 2 and W½ 1.

Sec.	Twn.	Rge.	Mer.
	72	2	W. 5th (not previously advertised as open)
	60	10	W. 5th (not previously advertised as open)
	60	11	W. 5th (not previously advertised as open)

Pelican Settlement.

A plan of any township above mentioned can be obtained from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, for the sum of ten cents.

Dated at Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, 2nd day of December 1914.

A. NORQUAY
Agent of Dominion Lands

The following received diplomas:—

Grade VIII.—H. Donald Allar, Rita Taylor, Mary Horn, Cedric Edward, Isabel Dick, Alice Dick, Majorie Batson, Anton Bures, William Batson, Joseph O'Brien, Ethel Webster, Lena Fox.

Grade IX.—No Departmental examinations held for this grade.

Grade X.—A. G. Baker, Ad. Baker, R. F. Dick, J. F. Gordon, Walter Jones, P. A. McKelvey, De Forest Nelson, Etta O'Brien, Iver Petersen, Ivy May Steele, Faye A. Lloyd, M. Meta Hills (Edmonton).

Grade XI.—Nellie G. Bolch, Mary R. Hall, Myrtle Eakin, Helen Cornell, Beulah Webster, Luther Jones, Harry Laycock, Rufus Headley.

Total number of diplomas obtained by Ponoka School for the year 1913-1914 totals 30.

Gold medallists for the same year are — Grade XI., Nellie G. Bolch; Grade X., Walter Jones; Grade IX., Percy Aylwin, Grade VIII., Rita Taylor.

Church of England service at P. R. Chubb's, Springdale, Sunday, December 27th at 11 a.m.

Lantern service at Home Glen school on Wednesday, December 30th, at 8 p.m. All welcome.

To each and every one of our
Customers and Friends
we wish a very
Happy Christmas and
a Bright and Prosperous
New Year

T. J. Durkin

W. L. STEELE
Extends
Season's Greetings
And the wish that you and yours may indeed have
A Prosperous, Happy New Year

Lumber and Implements
PONOKA - - ALBERTA

Hardware & Furniture

Now is the Heating Stove Season!
Come in and examine our stock of
McClarys and Marswell Heaters
You will surely Buy when you see them.
A GOOD SUPPLY OF RANGES ALSO

Let us have a chance on
YOUR FURNITURE NEEDS
We can give Good Prices

R. K. ALLAN
Hardware and Furniture *PONOKA, ALTA.*

Lantern service at Springdale school on Saturday, December 26th at 8 p.m., illustrated with beautiful pictures. All welcome.

Church of England service at Bluff Centre school on Sunday, December 27th, at 4 p.m. Books provided. All welcome.

Train Time Table.

South	- -	2.05 daily
,,	- -	9.58 ,,
,,	- -	16.57 ex. Sun.
North	- -	5.11 daily
,,	- -	13.10 ex. Sun.
,,	- -	20.34 daily

PIMPLES FOR THREE YEARS

Marvellous Zam-Buk Cure

Mr. Willard F. Allen, of 253 Pleasant St., Halifax, N.S., writes: "Up to a year ago my face was a mass of pimples, which, besides being extremely embarrassing, caused me a good deal of pain. I used all kinds of lotions and salves, also remedies prescribed by my physician. These were of very little benefit to me. My face would clear somewhat at times, and I would think that I was on the road to a permanent cure, and then the trouble would return and the pimples and sores be worse than ever. This condition of affairs continued for about three years.

"One day I happened to see an account of a remarkable cure of eczema by Zam-Buk; so I thought I would try Zam-Buk also. I sent for a box, and the results were so very pleasing that I procured a larger supply. I persevered with Zam-Buk for three months, and at the end of that period my face was cleared of all unsightly pimples.

"I attribute my recovery solely to the use of Zam-Buk, as I did not use any other remedy during the time I was using it. As my case was of long standing and very obstinate, I consider my cure a wonderful triumph for Zam-Buk, and would heartily recommend it to anyone afflicted as I was."

If you are suffering embarrassment and pain from pimples, boils, eczema, ulcers, running sores, or any skin trouble, you too should apply Zam-Buk.

At all druggists and stores, 50c. box, 3 boxes $1.25, or postpaid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, on receipt of price. Refuse substitutes. Send this advertisement, name of paper, and 1c. stamp for free trial box.

COPPER VIA ITALY FOR GERMANY

Steamers Being Diverted to Gibraltar and Cargoes Discharged—Then Released

Information is in the possession of the British government, it is said, which proves conclusively that very large shipments of copper, rubber and other commodities are passing through Italian ports on their way to Germany.

In New York large purchases of copper are being made by representatives of houses in Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Copenhagen, who, it is stated, are working on German account. Directions at the same time are given that these consignments of copper are to be shipped through Italian ports to the order of various financial institutions, which are said to be controlled largely by German capital. American copper refiners appear to be capable of protecting their own interests, since they usually insist on payment in cash before they allow the copper to be shipped.

The British government is determined that it will use every legitimate means to prevent copper reaching Germany, where it is being made into ammunition for use against the British forces.

Britain, therefore, is diverting various steamers, which are carrying copper to Italy, to Gibraltar, where the copper is discharged. The steamers are promptly released. Some of this copper actually has been found packed in cases marked for Danzig. Other lots are shipments made upon orders through German houses in Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Some of these houses are said to be connected with the Krupps, manufacturers of big guns.

In view of all this accumulative evidence, the British government maintains that there is no alternative left it but to stop this contraband trade in copper with Germany through Italy.

The use of Miller's Worm Powders insures healthy children so far as the ailments attributable to worms are concerned. A high mortality among children is traceable to worms. These sap the strength of infants so that they are unable to maintain the battle for life and succumb to weakness. This preparation gives promise of health and keeps it.

"Rooney, why do you allow the pig to sleep in the same room with you and your wife?" asked the traveller of an Irish peasant.

"And why not, mon? Doesn't the room afford every convenience that a pig can require?"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Mrs. X. relates that while in London she inquired in a shop if they had any fresh eggs.

"Yes, mum, plenty," said the clerk; "them with a hen on 'em are fresh."

"I don't see any with a hen on them," said Mrs. X. looking around for a nest.

"The letter 'hen,' mum, not the bird. 'Hen' stands for 'noo-laid,' mum."—Boston Transcript.

Always Keep Them In The House

That's what Mr. H. J. Eastwood, of Carleton Place, Ont., says about Gin Pills.

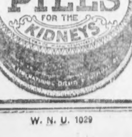
"I have taken Gin Pills and find them good for pain in the Joints, Swollen Hands and Ankles, and all symptoms of Kidney and Bladder Trouble. We always keep them in the house.

Gin Pills FOR THE KIDNEYS

If you are feeling badly, perhaps it is your Kidneys or Bladder that is causing the trouble. If there is pain over the Bladder—if the urine is hot and scalding—too free or scanty—if the urine shows brick dust deposits or mucus—if there is constant pain in the back—restless sleep and loss of appetite—then you certainly need Gin Pills. Get them to-day and feel better to-morrow.

Gin Pills are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50. Free trial treatment if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto

230



W. N. U. 1029

MUST STICK TO GERMAN NAMES

Submarine Mine Pleased the Khalifa

Mr. Winston Churchill had experience with submarine mines in the Sudan campaigns in 1898.

As the British troops approached Omdurman the Khalifa Abdullah conceived the idea of upsetting the British gunboat expedition by mining the Nile. A former officer of the Egyptian army whom he had long kept prisoner was ordered by the Khalifa to construct a couple of mines, which were produced forthwith.

They were primitive in form, consisting, in fact, of two old iron boilers stuffed with gunpowder, in which was concealed a pistol with a spring attached to the trigger, whereby the charge could be exploded. The first mine was laid by the Ismailia, worked by a native crew, and demonstrated its efficiency by exploding on the instant, sinking the Ismailia and killing the crew, including the mine constructor.

The Khalifa was delighted, not at the accident, but at the testimony to the power of the invention, and immediately ordered the emir in charge of his arsenal to lay the second mine. The emir, profiting by experience, ensured his safety by putting the Nile into the boiler before he put the boiler into the Nile. He then carried out the immersion successfully, to the joy of Abdullah, who loaded him with "presents and praises."

Digging Trenches While Under Fire

In the reports of the war in Europe it is frequently stated that the advance lines of the armies threw up entrenchments, and it is difficult for the ordinary reader to understand how this is done, for to him anything like a fortification appears to be a matter of considerable time and labor, which could not be accomplished with the enemy raining shot and shell. What these protections are and how they are formed is clearly explained in the special war issue of the Scientific American of October 3rd, by a military expert in an interesting story about fortifications generally:

The advancing line may have suffered great losses, or the ammunition may be running low. At all events, it finds itself unable to gain ground to the front. To retreat would be fatal. It must remain where it is—some of the men find natural cover, but many must provide artificial protection from the enemy's rifle fire. The men are lying down as flat as they can. To rise, even to a kneeling position means death or a disabling wound. The necessity for cover under these circumstances caused men to devise the lying down trench. It gives cover from rifle fire to a man lying down, but is absolutely no protection from shrapnel bullets. The height of the parapet should not exceed one foot.

The trench itself is about two and a half feet wide and about six feet long. It can be constructed by one man in soft ground, using the portable entrenching tools, in about 20 minutes.

Under fire, as outlined in the foregoing, the man being compelled to remain in the prone position, he can mask himself from view in from 10 to 15 minutes, and complete the trench in 40 to 45 minutes. In this position, and in view of the small number of portable entrenching tools carried by the company, the man would be obliged to use his knife bayonet to loosen the earth and the cover of his meat can to shovel it in front of him. One of the methods of working suggested by the text books is to dig a trench 18 inches wide, as far back as the knees; roll into it and dig 12 inches wide along side of it and down to the feet; then roll into the second cut and extend the first one back to the feet. This trench was seldom used in the Manchurian war. The best that can be said for it is that men can obtain slight cover under a hot fire with a minimum of casualties because it involves less digging, and they are partially protected from the very beginning of the work.

'Don't's' For the War

In Big School at Harrow, Lord Curzon addressed a large gathering, which included the masters and boys of the school, on the war.

Lord Curzon concluded an hour's speech with the following advice:

1—Don't think the war does not affect you individually; it touches every one of us.

2—Don't be overjoyed at victory or down-hearted at defeat.

3—Don't be unnerved by personal or family bereavements.

4—Don't be frightened at the casualty lists.

5—Don't think that you know how to wage the campaign, and that the war office does not; accordingly, don't write to the papers telling generals and admirals what they ought to do.

6—Don't get nervous because the progress of the war is slow; it can only be slow in these stages.

7—Don't believe all you read in the newspapers, particularly when it comes from Berlin.

8—Don't underrate the enemy.

9—Don't waste breath in attempting to ascertain what is to happen to the German Emperor in this world or the next. We shall endeavor to dispose of him in this world, and we will leave to others his ulterior destiny.

10—Don't begin to divide up the German empire before you have got hold of it.

11—Don't listen to anyone who cries 'Halt!' before we have carried out the full purpose for which we are fighting.

12—When the war is over, don't throw away the lessons of the war.

The cheapness of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator puts it within reach of all, and it can be got at any druggist's.

Canada's Devotion

Our fleet has justified its reputation as the best in the world; our army has raised its repute very considerably; our airmen have extorted the surprised admiration of the enemy himself. But the most grievous blow of all to the hopes of our opponents has been the incontrovertible proofs given by colony after colony of their enthusiastic devotion to the empire. Of that devotion these Canadian troops are the very practical embodiment so far as Canada is concerned.—London Daily News.

"When the rain falls, does it ever rise again?" inquired the professor of chemistry.

"Yes, sir."

"When?"

"In dew time."

"Do you know why farthings are coined in England?" asked a Scotchman of an Irishman.

"Faith an' I do. It was to give Scotchmen an opportunity to subscribe to charitable institutions."

"John Henry," said his wife, with stony serenity, "I saw you coming out of a saloon this afternoon."

"Well, madam," replied the obdurate John, "you wouldn't have me stay in there all day, would you?"

ST. VITUS DANCE

Another Severe Case Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

St. Vitus dance is a common form of nervous trouble, which affects not only young children but men and women as well. The only cure lies in plenty of pure blood, because good blood is the life of the nerves. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance, because they actually make the rich, red blood that feeds and restores the starving, shattered nerves. This has been proved in hundreds of cases, among them that of Mrs. John Duncan, London, Ont., who says: "About a year ago I found myself becoming very nervous. At the outset I did not pay much attention to it as I thought the trouble would pass away. In this I was disappointed, for I soon found myself rapidly growing worse. My right arm and leg began to jerk and twitch all the time, even when I was in bed, and I found great difficulty in walking or doing any work. Finally the trouble affected my speech and it was with difficulty I made myself understood. Of course I was doctoring for the trouble, but was not being helped, and finally the doctor wanted me to go to the hospital for treatment. This I did not care to do, and it was at this stage that I decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. By the time I had used four boxes I felt much better, and in a short time longer I was quite well and strong. My neighbors look upon my cure as quite wonderful, and indeed I think it is, and shall always be grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for me."

These Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PUNISHMENT OF COWARDICE

Meant Death or Everlasting Disgrace in German Army

Punishment for cowardice in the German army at the time of the Thirty Years' war was so severe as to be ferocious. In the year 1642 the Swedish General Torstensson stormed Leipzig. A force under the command of the Grand Duke Leopold gave him battle before the gates of the city, but during the engagement the Madlonische regiment became suddenly panic stricken and fled.

Punishment immediately followed. When the regiment had again assembled, six other regiments surrounded it, and tried it by court martial in the open field. The verdict was that the colonel and the captains should die by the sword, and that every tenth man among the non-commissioned officers and men should be hanged.

The stern verdict was carried out to the letter, except that at the request of Leopold the men were shot instead of hanged; Col. George Madlonische was beheaded, after he had sought in vain for a pardon. The survivors were consigned to quarters with other commands, and the regiment never regained its name or former prestige. In those days, there was no alternative but to be brave. Cowardice meant either death or everlasting disgrace.

Astronomers report the safe return of Encke's Comet, which has just been located in the constellation of Perseus by a Russian astronomer in the Crimea. This comet was due to appear in 1908, but to the bewilderment of the astronomical world two comets turned up in the predicted place within a few weeks of each other. A subsequent mathematical investigation identified the second of these two as the genuine Encke, but the suggestion was put forth that the other comet was, perhaps, a bit of the Encke comet, which had been broken off as the result of a collision with some unseen body in the depths of space. If all goes well the comet should be visible to the naked eye about Christmas.

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

German Blood in America

In the last ninety years 7,000,000 Germans have been added to the population of the United States. Of these more than 5,000,000 came from Germany, the balance from Austria, Eastern Russia, Bohemia and Eastern Switzerland. Reckoned biologically the stream of American blood is one-quarter, a racial infusion equal to the total contribution of Spain and Portugal to South America.—Grand Rapids Press.

Teacher—A train leaves London travelling thirty miles an hour. It is followed thirty minutes later by a train travelling sixty miles an hour. At what point will the second train run into the first?

Boy—At the hind end of the rear car.

Where Von Tirpitz Shines

Very wisely the German admiralty, in view of the overwhelming strength of the allied naval forces, has adopted a strictly defensive policy, at least so far as capital ships are concerned. These are doubtless to be found in the various strongly defended harbors of the German coast line, the entrance channels to which are heavily mined, with the mine-fields covered by batteries of rapid-fire guns which render it impossible for the enemy to adopt countermining or mine-sweeping operations.—Scientific American.

Sister—I'm writing a composition on dogs. Can you tell me anything about them?

Small Brother—Well, there's one thing about dogs every one ought to know, and that is fleas.

On the Deerlodge national forest in Montana, one lookout station has the record of reporting accurately, by distance and direction, a fire that was sixty miles away.

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye free ask Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

KING FIGHTS WITH TROOPS

Belgian Monarch in Trenches—Personal Presence Inspires Heroic Troops

"My skin is of no more value to my country than is yours. My place is on the firing line."

That was the reply of King Albert of Belgium to the importunities of his personal staff who urged him to leave the front. It was my privilege in action fighting with the remnants of his little army to defend the last strip of his native land still held by his own troops; he is still unterrified and unconquered. Garbed in the field uniform of a general he is constantly encouraging his men at every point.

The king passes up and down the line of his army. Sometimes he uses an automobile. At other times he is on foot. Addressing his cheering soldiers he uses the familiar "thee" and "thou" usually reserved for members of the same family. He is comforter to the wounded, cheerer to the downhearted.

When the fire became particularly hot at the position where it was my good fortune to see him, members of his staff suggested that he leave the trenches and go to a place of safety at the rear. He refused with a smile.

"My skin is of no more value to my country than is yours," he emphatically declared to the general who made the request. And at that very moment a great German shell burst only ten paces away.

Realizing his position his soldiers fought like demons. They slaughtered the Germans, riddling them with volley after volley from their rifles and then following with a series of desperate bayonet charges. The Germans lost heavily. Great heaps of their slain marked the line of their advance and of their retreat.

As the king moved to his headquarters following the repulse of the Germans he was cheered everywhere. He was wet to the skin with the drizzling rain that had fallen for hours. His uniform was covered with caked mud. His hands and face were streaked with clay.

His appearance was in remarkable contrast to when I last saw him at Paris just before he became king. Then he was boyishly enthusiastic and a smile was constantly on his lips. Today, as he looked back at the firing line and at the little strip of territory yet left to him, his face was the saddest that I have ever gazed on. But it was inspiring in its sorrow, and it was plainly apparent why his men should love him now in the gunpits far more than when he was in the palace. It punctuated the reports made by the staff officers. There was no fear in his face. He sorrows for the devastation of his country, for the death of so many of his subjects, but he remains confident that in the end Belgium will be restored to her place among nations.

Skin Trouble on the Scalp

Skin Dried and Cracked and Hair Fell Out—Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment

Eczema is annoying and distressing at any time, but doubly so when it gets into the scalp and causes the hair to fall out. Here is a grateful letter from a lady who was cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. Hector Currie, Tobermory, Ont., writes: "I was cured of a disagreeable skin disease of the scalp by using Dr. Chase's Ointment. The trouble started with itching and pain in the scalp, the skin would get dry and crack, and at times would bleed, and the hair would fall out. I tried three doctors without benefit, and suffered for three years. Reading in the almanac about Dr. Chase's Ointment, I began its use, and am now completely cured. The hair has grown again, and I am as well as I ever was. You are at liberty to use this letter, for I am glad to recommend so excellent a treatment."

Dr. Chase's Ointment has no rival as a cure for itching skin disease.

WAR NEWS FOR SETTLERS

Ottawa Keeps Remote Parts Informed by Wireless Stations

If the few settlers on Magdalen Islands want to get the latest war news they must go to church on Sunday. There are two wireless stations on the islands and to these stations the department of naval service sends the chief items of the war for the week every Saturday night and this news bulletin is put up outside the church door on Sunday morning. From no other source do the settlers learn of the progress of the war.

But the people on the Magdalen islands are not the only folk who are cared for in this way by the department. To the two wireless stations in Hudson Bay, Le Pas and Port Nelson, news is sent from Ottawa by wireless also to ten remote places on the North Pacific coast where there are ten wireless stations giving out war bulletins at regular intervals and to outlying points on the great lakes. When the war broke out in August the naval department deemed it wise to dismantle seven of the ten wireless stations on the Pacific coast and the two in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for obvious reasons, but these have now been put into operation again, much to the delight of the settlers near the stations, for they now learn all that is of outstanding significance and interest in the war.

"I don't know how to choose between Dick and Harry. I like one as well as the other and their salaries are exactly the same."

"How are you going to make a choice?"

"Well, I think I'll marry Harry. He doesn't take sugar in his coffee, and that ought to make quite a difference in our expenses these days."

The stern parent, by a clever flanking movement had discovered the hope of the family, aged 6, at a time when he ought to have been asleep, laying siege to his little sister's cot with a pop gun behind fortifications of tables and chairs, a coal scuttle and fire irons. The stern parent took down the family cane and prepared for action. "Daddy, you can't," said a small voice from behind the scuttle. "You can't daddy, because you're dead. I'm entrenched, I am, and deaded you five minutes ago."

Master—Can a leopard change his spots?

Freddie—Yes, sir.

"No; that's quite wrong. You know that a leopard cannot change his spots?"

"Oh, but he can, sir, really."

"Well, tell me how, then."

"When he's tired of sitting on one spot he can change to another."

Peked out of a newspaper: "The procession at Judge Orton's funeral was very fine and nearly two miles in length, as was the beautiful prayer of the Rev. Dr. Swing of Chicago."

PATRIOTIC CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

By Daniel A. Poling, National Superintendent of Christian Citizenship of the United Society of Christian Endeavor

The first man over the wall of Peking, when the relief column of the allied nations broke the Boxer siege, was Titus, an American and an active Christian Endeavorer.

Carlton Jencks, who went down with the Maine, was not only an active Christian Endeavorer, but the organizer of several young people's societies on naval vessels, and one of the founders of the Christian Endeavor Sailors' Home in Japan. The Christian Endeavor movement has followed the flag around the world, and today aggressive local societies are found on a score of war vessels and in increasing numbers among the soldiers on shore.

For thirty-three years this organization, which ministers to the youth of all Protestant Evangelical churches, has emphasized loyalty and love of country. Millions of men and women are today intelligent, practical Christian citizens, the constructive reformers of the State, and living as heroically for their country as Jencks died for it, because Christian Endeavor gripped their lives and trained their minds and hearts for the service of God and native land.

That the patriotism of Christian Endeavorers is not narrow, nor unduly martial, is evidenced by the fact that the conferences between representatives of North and South China, which resulted in the establishing of the Chinese republic, were held in the home of Rev. Edgar Little, treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor for China. In every land Christian Endeavor has spoken a ringing message for universal peace. No man has contributed more largely toward the brotherhood of the nations than the founder and president of the world's Christian Endeavor Union, Dr. Francis E. Clark.

The first citizenship superintendent of the United Society of Christian Endeavor was Dr. Samuel B. Capen, who until the time of his death in China of missions, was one of the most eloquent and honored peace advocates on while on a world tour in the interests the North American continent.

In Brooklyn, N.Y., Christian Endeavor has for years helped build a better citizenship by providing a summer camp for hundreds of poor children. Cleveland erected a score of public drinking fountains, and iced them until the city's new water plant was completed.

In California the coffee club idea and the first coffee club originated in the fertile mind of a Christian Endeavorer. Today in a number of cities of California and Oregon the evil influences of drinking resorts are being counteracted by these coffee clubs, which are in the truest sense of the term "the poor man's club."

In a dozen State penal institutions and in many city jails and reformatories, Christian Endeavor is helping to reclaim the outcasts of society. The largest Christian Endeavor society in the United States is in the penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky. This society has over 600 members. It is the proud boast of prison workers that no prison Endeavorer, after being pardoned or after having served his term, has ever returned to prison.

The great Chicago Union of Christian Endeavor launched the movement that resulted in the nation-wide closing of the post office on Sunday, and more recently this same union gave to the continent "Go-to-Church-Sunday."

When the moving pictures of an infamous prize fight, between a white man and a black man, threatened to stir the race prejudices of the country and to pollute the minds of the youth, General Secretary Shaw, of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, telegraphed messages of protest to the governors of several States. As the result of this protest, in less than twenty-four hours the great cities, as well as the smaller towns of the United States, were closed to the fight pictures.

In 1911, the Canton, O., Endeavorers stopped Sunday automobile racing, and then marshalled the moral forces of the city and country to reelect the law-enforcing sheriff, who was opposed by the united liquor and vice interests.

These are a few of the unnumbered illustrations of Christian Endeavor patriotism. Today, wherever a fight is on against political corruptionists and in the interests of good government, in the midst of the conflict will be found strong-bodied, fearless, clean-minded men and women, who have received their training and inspiration for larger service in the Young People's society of the church.

At the present time the United Society of Christian Endeavor is presenting to its more than three million young people two epoch-making campaigns. Both were launched at the Atlantic City International Christian Endeavor Convention in 1911. One has as its motto, "A Saloonless Nation by 1920," the other is the campaign for a continental Good-Citizenship Sunday. In the movement for National Prohibition, the Christian Endeavorers are uniting with all other temperance and general reform organizations that have as their common goal the final solution of the liquor problem. With posters, bill-board advertising, window displays, electric signs, kite-flying contests for juniors and literature distribution, states and city unions are conducting scientific educational campaigns against beverage alcohol and the saloon.

The Good Citizenship Day movement has, from the beginning, received the support of the leaders of public affairs in the United States and Canada. The president of the United States, and representatives from nearly every other department of organized society, have given the plan their enthusiastic endorsement and support. Sunday, October 18, was designated as Good Citizenship Sunday for 1914, and the third Sunday in October will be permanently celebrated as Good Citizenship Sunday.

This article is the eighth and last of a series that have been published this fall, telling of the great work being accomplished by this world-wide society. Copies of the early articles of this series or other information and printed matter about the Christian Endeavor society, can be had by sending for information to Secretary Karl Lehmann, 31 Mount Vernon street, Boston, Mass.

A woman in the country recently advertised in the local papers for a "Handy man."

"What I want," she said to the first applicant, "is a man that will do odd jobs about the house, run errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do what I want."

"Ah," said the applicant, as he turned away, "it's a husband you're looking for, ma'am."

One of the best paradoxes in the English language is that made by Artemus Ward, when the humorist said: "I'm bound to live within my means if I have to borrow money to do it."

THAT AWFUL ACHE OF LUMBAGO RUBBED AWAY FOR ALL TIME

Horrah! No More Suffering—Every Ache Goes Quick

RUB ON NERVILINE

Lumbago is a peculiar sort of rheumatic trouble that affects the muscles about the loins and back. At times its agony is intense. Severe spasms of pain shoot in all directions, and become more severe on stooping.

In treating Lumbago or stitch in the back, it is necessary to keep warmly covered to prevent a sudden chill. Attend to this, and then apply Nerviline freely.

Almost instantly you feel its warm soothing action. Right through the cords and muscles the healing power of Nerviline penetrates.

Quick as a wink you feel the stiffness lessening. You realize that a powerful pain-subduing remedy is curing the pain, is easing your distress, is making you well again.

Nerviline quickly cures backache and lumbago because it has the strength, the power and penetrating force possessed by no other known remedy. Its amazing curative action is due to certain extracts and juices of rare herbs and roots, combined by a secret process, and forming a truly medical marvel.

Any sort of aches in the muscles and joints Nerviline will cure quickly. It eats the pain right up—relieves stiffness, restores the muscles to their wonted elasticity and vigor.

It's the quickest thing imaginable for rheumatism, sciatica or neuralgia. As for earache, toothache, sprains, or strains, nothing can excel good old Nerviline.

Get the large 50 cent family size bottle, it's the most economical; trial size, 25 cents. All dealers or the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Aliens' Discarded Nomenclature Will Have to Stand as Before War

All Germans and Austrians in the old country who have been in a hurry to change their names to British must revert to their discarded names. A new order in council published in a supplement to the London Gazette says:

"An alien enemy shall not, after October 12, 1914, for any purpose assume or use, or purport to assume or use, or continue the assumption or use, of any name other than that by which he was ordinarily known at the date of the commencement of the war."

It is further provided that an alien enemy will be committing a breach of this order if he carries on, or he is member of partnership or firm under any other name than that under which such trade or business was carried on at the beginning of the war.

Nearly 500 changes of name have been made by deed poll since August 1st.

By a proclamation in the same issue all insurance business with an enemy is prohibited. No new policy (including reinsurance) may be entered into with or for the benefit of an enemy; nor may anyone accept or give effect to any insurance made with or for the benefit of an enemy before the outbreak of the war.

Insurance transactions with an enemy's branch in British Allied or neutral territory shall be considered as transactions by or with an enemy.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it, if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

Morals of Nations

"International morality" is a term born of the present war. It is plain that it will have to be the corner stone of the world peace. The relations among nations are just as subject to folly and sin as those between individuals.

Somehow a different idea has become supreme—that a nation can do a thing that would be wrong for an individual to do. That cannot be so. A wrong is a wrong, high up or low down, and whoever is guilty of it must suffer for the wrong, sometime, somehow. Some of the suffering is going on over in Europe now.

If the European war impresses the lesson that "international morality" must be the law of this earth, and that it shall be recognized in all national treaties, the war will bring a blessing to all future generations. If it isn't, there is, of course, much sorrow yet in store for mankind.—Ohio State Journal.

"The feelings of the coal heaver in the following story, as given in Tit-Bits, had sufficient cause to be ruffled:

"Liza," he expostulated, "don't I always tell you I won't 'ave the kids bringin' in the coals from the shed in my best 'at?"

"Oh, just 'ave sense," replied the wife. "You've spoiled the shape of that 'at already, and what can a little hextra coal dust do to 'arm yer 'at?"

'You don't see the point," protested the husband, with dignity. "I only wears that 'at in the hevenin's; and, while I'm hout, I takes it for my 'ead, it leaves a bloomin' black band round my forehead. Wot's the consequences? Why, I gits accused of washin' my face with my 'at on, and it ain't nice, Liza! It ain't nice!"

"English mutton chops," read the man with the menu. "German fried potatoes, Russian caviar, French peas. Hum! Waiter, I want to be strictly neutral."

"Yes, sir."

"Gimme a Spanish omelet."—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Napoleon Bonaparte in his later days at St. Helena gave out the following: "The English character is superior to ours. They are in everything more pratical than we are. They emigrate, they marry, they kill themselves, with less indecision than we display in going to the opera. They are also braver than we are. I think they are to us what we are to the Russians, what the Russians are to the Germans, what the Germans are to the Italians. Had I had an English army I should have conquered the universe, for I could have gone all over the world without demoralizing my troops. Had I been in 1815 the choice of the English, as I was of the French, I might have lost the battle of Waterloo without losing a vote in the legislature or a soldier from my ranks. I should have won the game."

After 10 Years of Asthma Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy proved the only relief for one grateful user, and this is but one cure among many. Little wonder that it has now become the one recognized remedy on the market. It has earned its fame by its never failing effectiveness. It is earning it today, as it has done for years. It is the greatest asthma specific within the reach of suffering humanity.

The German Spy System

A correspondent, writing to the London Times, says:

As I talked this morning with a distinguished German, long resident in this country, he observed: "From our point of view it is inconceivable that your government should permit Germans and Austrians to reside freely in your midst, knowing that in the event of a successful raid upon England they will at once rush to the help of the invaders."

On the important question of German and Austrian waiters and managers at English hotels, he said: "It is equally inconceivable that the German people would for one moment tolerate English waiters in German hotels at any time. Hotel managers and waiters have particular opportunities for spying on visitors to hotels. They have master keys in their possession opening all the bed rooms, and can therefore search correspondence in the absence of the visitor; they have opportunities of listening, and it should be noted," he remarked, "that there is hardly a naval or military town, hardly any resort of British military and naval officers, hardly any strategic point of Great Britain, that is not provided with its German hotel waiters.

"As to the hardship caused by the expulsion of such as are married," he added, "surely some of the wealthy naturalized German financiers who have so long thriven in this country might look after the wives and children of such of their compatriots as may suffer from a necessary measure of protection. I observe," he added, "that their names, as a rule, are notably absent from the charitable and other funds now appearing in the newspapers, despite their recent lavish expenditure on town and country houses, racing stables, yachts and Scottish and other shootings."

Those Foolish Postal Clerks

First She—The clerk at the post office said the letter was overweight and I would have to put another stamp on it. Wasn't he silly?"

Second She—Why, dear?

First She—Wouldn't another stamp make it still heavier?—Philadelphia Ledger.

As a result of the agricultural survey of the commission of conservation it has been found that in a number of cases too many horses are kept to be profitable, while the number of cattle kept per hundred acres is seldom up to the capacity of the farms.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.00. 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills 4.00. Use any injector, but Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccines and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

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Easy Form Way



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No more mysterious, difficult notes to learn before you can play the piano or organ. No more spending of years in study and practice. Music has now been simplified so that anybody who can read printed letters—A-B-C-D-E-F-G—can read the new "Easy Form" music at a glance, and the key-board guide is placed in back of the key-board shows you where to put the fingers of both hands on the right keys every time.

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You can test and prove this method without paying a cent. Just send the coupon. Complete instructions, keyboard guide, and 100 pieces selected sacred, popular and dance "Easy Form" music will be mailed to you. Test it and enjoy it for seven days—then either return it and owe nothing, or keep it and send us $1.50 down and $1.00 per month until a total of $6.50 in all is paid.

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Please send the "Easy Form Music Method" and 100 pieces of music for 7 day free trial as per terms of this advertisement.

Number of keys on piano or organ? .... Do you play old-style note music? ....

Name .... Address ....

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STRENGTH OF BRITAIN AS SEEN THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES

QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THE BRITISH ARMY

German Paper Endeavors to Convince its Readers that Great Britain is Unable to Raise an Army of any Strength—May Modify Their Opinion

When the Frankfurter Zeitung handles the subject of recruiting in England it is well worth reading, for this paper is what Palmerston used to call a good foolometer, and lets us know very accurately what the ordinary German thinks.

It is no doubt most encouraging to German opinion to be told that all our recruiting is a bluff; that we have only 600,000 recruits; that the million of which Herr Repington wrote is a fiction of the imagination; that we cannot improvise a field army—and so on and so on. These things will soothe many sorrowful Germans in a gloomy autumn, and we have no reason whatever to deprive these poor people of anything that they can invent for themselves in the way of consolation.

But at the same time there is no particular reason why we should allow the rest of the world to harbor these silly illusions. We have in organized form in the British Isles at the present moment, not 600,000 men, but exactly double this number, namely 1,200,000 men, and the number grows almost faster than we can cope with it. At the same time the stream of men from the British Dominions and dependencies begins to flow in. The first 100,000 are already with us, and from all corners of the empire there has begun, and there will continue to come in so long as the war lasts, a steady stream of drafts to maintain the strength of units in the field, and of fresh units to increase the numbers of the divisions at the front.

The gentle Germans told Mr. Kruger that we could only place 70,000 men in the field, and Oom Paul was so little versed in the habits and customs of our people as to believe his mentors. When we produced seven or eight times as many troops as the German estimate, the credit of the Nachrichten Bureau went down to zero at Pretoria. Why should we be unable to improvise armies when we have so recently done it? The Germans are perfectly right in one sense only to tabulate upon what exists. We can begin to fight only with what we possess in organized form, trained, officered, and armed, and if it is a question of a six weeks' war it is pretty bad for us.

But this is only a beginning. It is our way, as well as America's, to begin to raise our armies after war has broken out, and to go on raising them until our ultimate ends are achieved. That is what we are doing now, and the 1,200,000 men at home, the army in the field, and the hundreds of thousands of men who are formed or forming in India, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and elsewhere are merely the nucleus upon which other armies will eventually be built up. It is not a question of practicability, but only of time. It stands to reason that an empire of 400 millions of people can never lack men, and it also stands to reason that the first man who realized the vast resources of the British empire and knew how to convert them into terms of war power was likely to make a name for himself and incidentally to create an army which would, in the end, confirm our imperial position, and bring confusion upon the king's enemies.

This war, for us, has hardly begun. We have sent the point of our advanced guard into France to skirmish with the enemy. In the spring the rest of the advanced guard will follow, and somewhere towards the close of 1915 the main body will begin to come within view. We are not in any hurry. We are sorry, of course, for our allies, that we are even slower than Russia in making our weight felt, but they can at least feel happy when they expect a rest, we shall be in a position to make good war on our own account. If the enemy wins successes in the interval so much the better for him, but nothing can arrest the steadily ascending figures of our armies, and their cost is of little account since Germany will ultimately have to pay—in territory as well as in money, because the cost of war to the Allies cannot be met in cash by a Germany beaten to her knees.

Let us take the thing at its worst, and imagine the penultimate Cossack on the Urals and the last French doorkeeper evicted from Bordeaux. Then we begin a maritime war against Germany, and are no worse off than when we began it against Napoleon, and when he had nearly all Europen under his heel. But we are not there yet, and unless Germany can do much better than she has done hitherto, our Allies will keep the field and will continue to exercise the same constant and increasing pressure on land that we already exercise at sea.

The Frankfurter Zeitung should not worry. We know quite well that we have, as our first duty, to maintain at its full strength the point of our advanced guard in France, and that it takes time to train cadres, and to turn out the guns, arms, and ammunition for the vast numbers which we intend to place in the field. That is why we have to declare a moratorium of a year or so before we pay back Germany in her own coin, but the debt has to be paid, and will be paid, because the credit of the empire is involved in it. We are not compelled, like Germany, to thieve 25 per cent. of all balances in our banks, and then scream out that a national loan has been successful. The heresies that Germany adopts in matters of finance only grieve us because there will be less German cash at the peace, and so, compulsorily, more German territory to be divided up to pay for the war.

What we, perhaps none of us, quite realized before this war broke out, was that it was not ordinary and could not end in an ordinary way. The power which Germany has developed, her soaring ambitions, and the brutality with which she has waged war, have shown all the Allies that Germany aims at the hegemony of not only Europe, but the world. All the values of things now change, the values of money and of lives, and there is not one citizen of the Allied Powers who does not count death in this war to be a glorious and honorable end, and victory to be worth any sacrifice in the world. There was never, in any war, such complete unanimity as that now seen in the Allied ranks.

No! Our numbers are not a bluff, but a very grim reality, as the Frankfurter Zeitung will one day learn to its cost. Our men believe that this war concerns them all, and so they all come forward voluntarily to take their part in it. So many were they that Lord Kitchener had to raise the standard far above any existing in Europe or he would have been positively overwhelmed. All our men are volunteers, fighters, and tryers, and the material—including the moral and the physical—exceeds anything that has been known in England before. It is a national war, and as we get all classes now it is easy to find the right material for the cadres, while the men work with a will and are spoiling for a fight. In the Dominions and India the same conditions prevail.

All our men are of a military age, and we have no troops to show of the Landsturm type, now so common in the German armies. We shall bring forward neither children nor greybeards, and we shall not allow ourselves to be diverted from our purpose by any reverses, however severe. In this great war our Dominions oversea have come to manhood, and seek to establish their claim for recognition, each for his own Dominion, and all for all. It will go hard on Germany that this is so, for she has made these young nations her enemies and never again within the memory of living man will her misdeeds be forgotten in the wide Dominions of the king.

GERMANS ESTABLISH SCHOOLS

Confidential Memorandum of Kaiser's Foreign Office Reveals Efforts to Extend Germanism

According to a memorandum on the German school system, issued by the German foreign office as a secret and confidential paper to consuls, it is stated that "Germanizing" efforts are most flourishing in Belgium and Roumania. Of the latter country it says the effect of the schools is everywhere apparent in the widespread use of the German language and the steady increase of German influences.

Similar hopes are entertained in regard to South America. There are six hundred German schools in Brazil, it says. In Chili "the government and the people are well disposed toward the German schools."

In Argentine, it says, the state of affairs is not wholly satisfactory to the German foreign office, and the work of spreading Germanism so far has had little spirit in those parts of the country, where patriotic and national feeling is making itself manifest. "The people prefer, it seems, to be Argentines rather than be Germanized," the report declares.

Not Shot, But Kicked

On the lighter side of the picture is the following anecdote, which is current, though its absolute truth is not vouched for:

On a recent occasion a British cavalry subaltern who was cut off from his men, hid in the edge of a wood by a road. It was not long before he saw an unsuspecting armed German soldier patrolling the road. He could have shot the man without warning, but felt that it would be a sin to murder to kill him in cold blood. In order to instill a little of the spirit of combat into the affair, therefore, he crept out of cover, ran up behind the "Bosch," as our allies would call him, and gave him a ferocious kick. Instead of showing fight the startled and pained German gave a yell and ran for dear life, leaving the subaltern laughing too hard to shoot.

British Money in Antwerp

The water supply of Antwerp, the London financial newspapers note, was provided by an English company, formed in 1880, and which now has a stock and debenture capital of close upon half a million sterling.

The London [illegible] directors issued a statement some weeks ago warning shareholders not to reckon on the next dividend.

20 P.C. INCREASE IN ACREAGE

West Should Grow Next Year 250 Million Bushels of Wheat

There will be an increased acreage next year of 20 per cent., according to a majority of the Winnipeg grain men approached on the subject. Some say 25 per cent. and others think 20 is a little high, but all agree that from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 acres will be put in this year. This will mean 13,000,000 acres sown to wheat. A normal yield for the present acreage would be 200,000,000 bushels. Next year, then, with average conditions, we should reap 250,000,000 bushels of wheat. "I think the increase in acreage will run from 20 to 25 per cent.," said S. T. Smith, president of the Grain Exchange. "Altogether, I should not be surprised to see a 25 per cent. increase for our next crop. That means a lot, when you remember that the land under wheat this year was over 11,000,000 acres."

Holland's claim to exclusive control of the mouth of the Scheldt, threatened by the German occupation of Antwerp, was formerly far more comprehensive than at present. The claim dates from the blockade of the Scheldt, proclaimed by Alva in 1584, which at one blow destroyed the maritime power and wealth of Antwerp. From being an act of war, the blockade passed into an international condition, embodied in a succession of treaties, whereby the Dutch were given entire control of the navigation of the Scheldt. This right was exercised to close the Scheldt absolutely, and thereby prevent all rivalry on the part of Antwerp to the great Dutch ports of Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Napoleon swept away the restriction when he visited Antwerp in 1803, and docks, ships, and commerce sprang up again as by magic.

Air Guns

French airmen have learned by experience to give as wide a berth as possible to the new German anti-aircraft gun. This is a most formidable weapon and it is common talk among airmen that to be caught by a battery of these guns at 6,000 feet is as good as having one foot in the grave. Their fire is deadly between 4,000 to 6,000 feet—first, on account of the incendiary shells and second, because of the enormous force of the explosion which displaces the air to an extent sufficient to capsize an aeroplane. Lastly, these guns are fitted with ingenious range finders that not only give the height of the aeroplane but signal its speed at the same time.

CAVE LIFE AT THE FRONT

Soldiers Living Like Rabbits on the Field of Battle

An interesting description of cave life at the front is given by Private S. Harris of the West Kent Regiment. He states:

"We have been living the life of rabbits, for we burrowed ourselves in trenches at —, and here we remained for over fifty hours. It was an exciting and not unpleasant experience.

"The bursting of shells overhead was continuous, and it became monotonous. To the youngster it was an awful experience in the earlier stages, but even he became so accustomed to the roar overhead that he raised a cheer each time shrapnel burst, making such remarks as 'There's another rocket, John.'

"When we were not digging out recesses we sat down to spin yarns. Nice lazy life you will say, but not so pleasant when a shell bursts directly over your head. To kill time we played banker with cigarette cards, and discussed the prospects of our favorite football teams.

"We were discussing the merits of players when one chap, who made a bet that Meredith was a Welshman and joined Manchester City in 1896, was struck with a bullet in the knee. 'I shan't play on Christmas Day for Maidstone United.'

"When you write please send me some cigarettes, as I owe a chum twenty packets, and find out the date of Meredith joining Manchester City, so that I can settle the bet.

"We are a light-hearted lot, and so are our officers. We dug out for them a kind of subterranean messroom, where they took their meals. One fellow decorated it with a few cigarette cards and some pictures he cut out of a French paper. Their grub was not exactly what they would get at the Cecil.

"A jollier and kinder lot of officers you would not meet in a day's march. One officer who was well stocked with cigarettes divided them among his men, and we were able to repay him for his kindness by digging him out from his mess room.

"A number of shells tore up the turf, and the roof and sides collapsed like a castle built of cards, burying him and two others. They were in a nice pickle, but we got them out safe and sound.

"During the time we were in these trenches nearly 500 shells burst over and around us, but our protection was so good that not a single chap was killed and less than a dozen were wounded. When we got into the open air once more and stretched our legs, it was then we realized what we had been subjected to, for the ground was literally strewn with exploded shells.

"If all goes well we are going to have a football match tomorrow, as I have selected a team from our lot to play the Borderers, who are always swanking what they can do."

The "Cultured" Germans

"The sights I have seen would make a saint savage against these German beasts," writes an English man at the front.

In the knapsack of one German soldier that we captured—he came to us begging for food—we found to our horror a little child's hand. In two minutes after that, of course, he was a dead man. The lieutenant shot him himself, and the German shrieked with fear when we showed him his bestial trophy.

We came another time on the body of a poor old woman stripped bare and wantonly mutilated in a horrible way. What possible motive for such a deed could the Germans have? I have seen the mutilated bodies of young girls lying on the roadside, and the naked bodies of boys impaled on hedge-stakes.

"Once we came upon a drunken orgy of Germans in a village, to their utter surprise. We could do nothing for the wretched women, who had been brought together in a sort of shed or open stable in the street. Directly we opened fire German cavalry came from all directions. They had apparently been getting ready for an early start. But I think we avenged these weeping, tortured women before we dashed on.

Five seconds later our road would have been barred, for a great tree-trunk fell into the place behind us as we cleared the village. The picture of that shed as our headlight shone full upon it, for at most six seconds, is etched upon my brain.

There were straggling, gasping women, with only tattered remnants of clothing, boisterous cavalrymen cutting the flesh of one poor girl with their whips, while others were forcing a handsome, dishevelled woman to drink from a can, and several men standing with their arms bound behind them, forced to look on at the frightful spectacle. We must have seemed to those brutal German blackguards a thunderbolt from heaven."

Capturing Trade

The extent to which the subject of ways and means for capturing the trade heretofore enjoyed by Germany is occupying the attention of British interests and the space of British newspapers must excite admiration from any source, no matter how partisan. We referred two months ago to this fact, noting it as a matter of vital interest to all parties engaged in war, and to neutral nations as well that Great Britain apparently was directing as much energy towards the maintenance and the expansion of her trade as toward the prosecution of the war.

At a time when the war was but a few weeks old, it was scarcely a matter for astonishment that Britain should be turning her energies toward trade problems to such an extent. But now, with the war old, at least, in point of field operations, sieges, devastation and destruction, it cannot but arouse astonished admiration to find the British public at home and in the colonies working steadfastly and with no diminuation of ardor to take advantage of the trade opportunities afforded by Germany's submersion in war.—Financial American.

His Life For the Enemy

"In one fight along the Aisne, a chap of the Somersetshire Light Infantry noticed a German in the water who was about done for. He dived in and was bringing him to shore when a German shell burst over them and killed both."—A Sergeant of the Wiltshires.

"In the retreat from Mons, an artillery man, slightly wounded, asked a German for water, and was refused. On the Aisne last week the artillery man recognized the same German among the party of wounded whose cries for water couldn't be attended to quick enough.

"The recognition was mutual, and the German stopped his crying, thinking he was sure to be paid back in his own coin. The artillery man took out his water bottle and handed it to the German without a word. You never saw anybody look so shamefaced as that German."—A Corporal of the Highland Light Infantry.

NICKEL SUPPLY OF CANADA

Dominion Produces Over Eighty Per Cent. of the Whole World's Output

In view of the importance of nickel in the armor plate industry, the following from "Conservation" dealing with the Canadian output is of particular interest:

"The importance of Canada's nickel mining industry may be more fully realized when it is considered that Canada produces over 80 per cent. of the world's output of nickel.

"In 1913 the Canadian Copper Company's smelter at Copper Cliff, in the Sudbury district, treated 665,000 tons of ore, containing over 44,000,000 pounds of nickel, or about 90 per cent. the total output of Canada. The nickel was recovered as matte and shipped to the United States for refining.

"Pure nickel is employed in small amounts for a number of purposs because of its strength and durability and its white color, which resists tarnishing.

"Though the importance of pure nickel is likely to grow, the chief use of the metal is in the production of alloys, particularly nickel steel, in which the greater part of the nickel now refined is employed.

"Steel containing 2½ to 3½ per cent. of nickel has certain of its properties greatly improved, so that for many purposes it is replacing ordinary structural steel. Its value for armor plate has long been known, and the rivalry of the great maritime nations in the building of dreadnoughts is one of the causes for the recent increased demand for nickel.

"In 1913 Canada exported 43,341,307 pounds of nickel contained in ore or matte, to the United States and 4,826,783 pounds to the United Kingdom."

Germany's Worst Mistake

At the moment when thousands of refugees were landing in England from Antwerp, something was happening on another part of the coast. The first contingent of Canadian volunteers had come to Plymouth.

Could any moment have been better fitted?

Canada would be proud if she could know that her help has come in the hour of need. It was the chief fear of our Indian troops when they landed in France that they might be too late for the fighting. They need not have been afraid. So with the Canadians. We need them, as we shall need every man now training in Great Britain—and you others who are still making up your mind to join.

There is work to be done now. Other work will be ready for those who are fitting themselves for it.

The kaiser's advisers told him that Britain was decadent and the British empire only waiting for a good push to fall to pieces. But we know that the empire is young, and its heart sounder than ever. Listen to the bagpipes and the merry noises that come from the liners as they draw up at the quay! These are not the dismal doddering of a degenerate race. Canada is lusty and strong. Her future lies bright before her. She has only just started on her career of vigorous nationhood. Prussia is near the end of hers. The time is coming when Canada will be able to stand alone, if the need come, against all the hordes of Germany.

Yet Canada is only one of the nations which are coming to the aid of the common empire. Australia has sworn to spend her last penny and her last drop of blood. New Zealand is sending a contingent. South Africa is in the field. The very smallest colonies have offered men or treasure or both, and are already making good their promises.

This you will remember, is the empire acquired by fraud and held together by cajolery. Its constituent parts were certain to throw off the British yoke if the motherland were at war. They would hardly need the stimulus of German money and German advice! The so-called "imperialism" was only a sentiment, artificially propagated by certain politicians for their own ends. Canada really hated the British connection in her heart and would join the United States tomorrow if the opportunity came. Australia only held to the empire because she needed British money to finance her industries, and that could be done much better by Germans. South Africa would inevitably proclaim itself a republic on the first hint of war.

Yes, the kaiser was right for once. It was all based on sentiment. Sentiment has sent the Canadian volunteers across the sea—the sentiment of affection for the land of their fathers, the sentiment of admiration and patriotism kindled afresh by the sight of Britain fighting for the right. It is sentiment, not cash, which has armed Britain's sons in her defense. They have not been promised money value for their patriotism. There will be no loot for them. They will have no towns to sack, no cathedrals to burn. They will have no profit from the war. They will have only the gratification of a "sentiment."

But what a sentiment! The sentiment of taking part in the defense of civilization. The sentiment of coming to help the Motherland at the hour when she needs this help most. The sentiment of taking part with Britain in the crisis of her history.

The kaiser forgot Canada. It was his worst mistake.—London Daily Sketch.

The Shrapnel Shell

One of the most destructive weapons in modern warfare is the shrapnel shell, which was invented by Gen. Shrapnel, of the British army. It consists of a hollow steel shell, filled with about 250 leaden bullets, and containing a small bursting charge, just enough to split it open and release the bullets at any given point, usually at about eighty yards from the object aimed at. The bullets and the fragments of the shell fly onward in a terrific shower, which often covers an area of thirty yards wide to two hundred and fifty yards deep. By using fuses of different lengths, the artillery commander can explode his shells at any desired point. Under effective shrapnel fire, troops in the open suffer heavily, and may be almost annihilated, but if they are behind good cover, the bullets pass harmlessly overhead. Consequently, shrapnel is often used to reduce the fire of entrenched troops by making it fatal for any soldier to lift his head to take aim.

Bank notes made of silk of a particular shade that will baffle the banknote forger are now possible. Discovered by a woman, this invention is a new process for water-proofing fabrics without rubber and dyeing them in the same operation. Linen, cotton or other materials to be treated by this process are placed white into one end of the machine and brought out at the other end a few minutes after colored, water-proofed and dry. Fabrics so produced, the inventor maintains, can be used in building to bank note making.

PASSING OF THE FORTS

Modern Guns Readily Reduce Fortified Cities

Formerly fortified cities were an important feature for national defense, but the modern gunmaker has apparently radically changed conditions. Permanent fortifications consist of defensive works constructed by a nation to secure permanent possession of strategical positions of importance within the territory under its control. These would generally include national capitals, great commercial and railway centres, harbors, important bridges and mountain passes, great concentration camps and depots of supplies.

Many European cities are really large forts surrounded by one or more lines of smaller detached forts located at strategic points some distance, varying from five to fifteen miles, from the walls of the city. Paris, Belfort, Strassburg or some of the many examples of this type. Other cities, like Liege, are surrounded by one or more lines of detached forts, while the city itself is practically open or unfortified.

Earth embankments, stone and concrete walls and steel shields and turrets enter into the construction of the modern permanent fortifications. They are built in times of peace, armed with the latest type of heavy guns, and are supposed to embody the best thoughts of the strategic and of the military engineer.

Our text books tell us that "a position protected by permanent fortifications and properly garrisoned should yield only after a protected siege." This was quite true yesterday, but today the gunmaker is turning out a new portable howitzer of wonderful power, which, if we can trust the contents of recent war bulletins, is sounding the death knell of the permanent fortifications of modern times.

Long before the advent of the 11-inch howitzer a number of military writers expressed strong doubts of the value of permanent fortifications as applied to large cities and great camps. They argued, and cited many instances in support that a fortified city does not prevent an invasion of the national territory by a strong force sufficient to invest the fortified place and immobilize its defenders—compelling them to capitulate within a comparatively short time—while he proceeds with the main operations with the bulk of his troops.

Big Guns Fire 120 Shots an Hour

The new 12.5-inch gun of the British navy under service conditions has been fired at the rate of two shots a minute.

Messrs. Armstrong the famous British gunmakers, have supplied some very interesting data of results actually obtained under active conditions with patterns of their standard naval guns, and these, while they show what is possible, must be regarded as extreme rates.

With a pair of 12 inch guns mounted in a single turret, eight rounds were got off in two minutes ten seconds; and from four guns of the same pattern in two turrets, sixteen rounds were got off in two minutes forty-five seconds. Two 9.2 inch guns have thirteen rounds in two minutes. Six of these weapons were discharged fifty-seven times in two minutes. Four 7.5 inch guns established a record of thirty-eight rounds in one minute forty-five seconds. With ten six inch guns, seventy-eight rounds were delivered in one minute. Eight 4.7 inch guns gave seventy-nine rounds in one minute; while eight four-inch guns got off fifty-nine rounds in forty-five seconds.

It will be noted that there is no relative connection between size of bore, weight of projectile, and rapidity of fire-delivery; for we find the 9.2 inch gun in the foregoing table discharging its projectile of 380 lbs. at the rate of 6.5 rounds per minute, whilst the six-inch gun only gets off its 100 lb. projectile at the rate of 7.40 rounds per minute.

But these statistics are distinctly interesting in that they conclusively prove it is not possible to lay down absolutely rigid formula in the matter of fire delivery.

How Great Armies Advance

The apparent inaction at some points on the great army lines in the European conflict, as reported in the daily despatches, is apt to be confusing to the peaceful citizen but to the student of the art of warfare the reason for this is frequently clear.

It may happen that when fighting extends along a front of many miles, some troops may be more successful than others, and thus gain ground much in advance of the general line. This, if permitted to proceed to any great distance, would have the tendency to leave gaps in the line, or weak spots on the flanks of the successful troops which would prove most dangerous to the general line, as well as to the advanced troops themselves, if confronted by a tenacious and aggressive opponent. Furthermore the success of the campaign does not depend on isolated advantages of individual units, but on the successful advance of the entire line, the several units (divisions, army corps, or field armies) supporting each other in the forward movement, all under the general supervision of the commander-in-chief. Therefore, it may be necessary to hold back the more advanced portion of the line until the other units are able to come up to it. To enable them to hold what they have won the advanced troops will entrench.

The line or lines of trenches are not necessarily continuous. They usually form irregular groups of entrenchments distributed along the front of the position, the firing trenches facing the enemy's lines or the avenues of approach.

It would be well to note at this point that this advanced part of the line, while still a factor in the general offensive attitude, "seeking a favorable decision," which means that it is simply waiting for the opportunity to resume the offensive, and that is the only form of defense that can secure positive results.

New Submarine Battery

Thomas A. Edison has been working for nearly two years, and has now completed a storage battery to replace the lead ones now in use in the submarines. The present battery generates chlorine gas when its cells become flooded with salt water resulting in the weakening of the lungs of members of the crew and making the men easily subject to pneumonia for months after.

The new battery has been tested under all conditions and circumstances and has proved entirely satisfactory. The battery will be offered to the navies of the world.

The Edison invention is a small, compact cell, taking only one-half the space of the type of batteries now in use. It is much lighter than the old ones and produces much more energy. The same batteries may be used to operate telephones and a lighting system aboard submarines.

FRENCH PRISONER SAW KAISER AND GERMAN CAVALRY RETREAT

INTIMIDATIONS DID NOT MAKE HIM TURN TRAITOR

The Theory and Practice of Modern Warfare as Followed by the Germans is Explained to a French Captive—Prophecy of a Victorious Entry into Nancy was not Fulfilled

A special correspondent sends the following letter from France, in which is described how a French prisoner saw the kaiser in the field.

Opposite me is a man who has seen the kaiser—retreat. He is a lieutenant of artillery, and he was taken prisoner by the Germans in the early part of the battle on the plateau of Nancy.

During the last few days of August the German army, which had crossed into France from Lorraine, advanced on Nancy and attempted to storm that part of the plateau in front of the stronghold. The French force was greatly inferior in numbers in the early stages of the fighting, but had some batteries of the much dreaded 75's. On the slope immediately facing the German advance guard a large number of old cannon, now almost obsolete, were placed as a blind, while the deadly lighter guns pounded away from a hidden position in the rear.

The enemy were completely deceived, and for fifteen hours bombarded the useless pieces, from which only a few shots were fired. My travelling companion was one of a small detachment in charge of the old guns. While reconnoitering some distance down the slope he was surprised by a German scouting party, and taken prisoner.

During the evening the Germans, thinking that the batteries they had been shelling all day were silenced, attempted a cavalry charge. The French gunners in the rear waited until they were about 800 yards distant, and the order was then passed along the line, "At 750 yards—Fire!" Nothing could be seen in the dim light, but the on-rush slackened.

A minute or two passed, and then the order was given, "At 600 yards—by batteries—Fire!" This time the horsemen were perceptibly stopped, and on a patch of ground lit up by the moon could be seen masses heaped up, and here and there a riderless horse rising to its feet and dashing away. For the rest of the night there was complete quiet.

Meanwhile my informant was led away to the rear of the German lines, and was closely questioned regarding the French positions. He refused to say a word, and was thereupon threatened with death.

"I am a prisoner of war," he said, "and you may not shoot me."

"You may understand the theory of war," replied the German staff officer, "but you evidently don't realize that it is quite different from the practice."

He persistently declined to give his captors any information which might be useful to them, and was thereupon searched and placed in a tent to sleep with a guard at the entrance. Next morning he was given no breakfast, but at midday he received something to eat, and was led to the headquarters of the general staff.

Here he again refused to answer any questions, but it was hinted to him that he would be given one more chance before sentence was passed on him. While being taken back to his tent between guards he was jeered at insulted by the soldiers. At one point a number of German officers with field glass were looking at a hill some distance away, on which could be seen a large force of cavalry.

"See," said one of the officers. "I will show you something magnificent. You will be the first Frenchman to have seen the Kaiser since the war began."

The prisoner took the proffered field glass and saw that the horsemen were in parade order, and that in front of them was a group of officers, most of whom wore medals.

"Now," said the owner of the field-glasses, "look a little to the right."

The French lieutenant did so, and saw a solitary figure on a knoll of ground watching intently the fight in the distance.

"That is he," said the German officer. "Now if you like you can stay here and see us enter Nancy."

But the Germans did not enter Nancy. In the early hours of the morning the reinforcements for which the defenders were waiting had been sent, and an hour afterwards the whole of the attacking force retired. Turning round, the prisoner saw that the brilliant cavalry in parade order were charging—with their backs to Nancy. The solitary figure to the right was no longer there.

LATEST FISH STORY

Back to Land Movement by Pike Near Bassano, Alta.

The latest fish story that has been sprung on the public—a story which "out-whoops" some of the most famous of the Whopper Club series—is that told by J. Jones, an inspector in the agricultural branch of the Canadian Pacific, whose activities are confined to the Rosemary colony, near Bassano.

There is nothing of the piking attitude about the story but the fish. The fish were pike. It appears that there has been started among the fish of the Bow river a "back to the land" movement, with the irrigated land preferred. Mr. Jones says that on the land, or on one particular farm, in the Rosemary colony, the water was turned into the ditches one morning for two hours and then turned off. When it had all seeped away into the ground there were enough pike found to feed thirteen men for one meal. Since that time a number of fish have been obtained. In fact, there seems to be a serious sort of mania among these fish to get out of the water at the earliest possible moment.

It appears that many of the irrigation ditches are full of fish and in some places one of the favorite recreations is to go out and "land" a flock of fish for breakfast.—Montreal Gazette.

German Admiration of British Daring

The latest British air raid into Germany appears to have caused some surprise in Germany. Speaking of the attempt on the Bickendorf Gas Works under machine gun fire the Cologne Gazette says: "We should like to recognize this piece of bravery of the English or French flier, for it really is a daring act which one must respect. As it was the middle of the afternoon many promenaders saw the machine, although hardly anyone imagined it was the enemy's.

The Rheinische Westfalische Zeitung describes the successful attack on the airship shed at Dusseldorf. The flier was exposed to heavy shrapnel and rifle fire. Near the new shed he suddenly dived so that the spectators thought he was hit. But he obviously dived to avoid the shrapnel and make more certain of his aim. With one shot he hit the shed about the middle of the roof. A gigantic burst of flame followed and there was great smoke for about 10 minutes. Externally nothing was to be seen but a large hole. It is supposed that the flier must have learned through treachery that this Zeppelin had only been transferred three days previously from the old shed. If, as is reported, the airship was not filled, the hope is expressed that it is not too seriously damaged.

Britons Learning What War Means

Gradually the motoring public within the coastal area of Great Britain are beginning to understand that a sentry's challenge is a thing to be obeyed without question or delay. It has taken many weeks to impress this fact upon the slow-thinking British civilian motorist, besides several rounds of ball cartridges and perhaps half a dozen serious casualties.

In the early days of the war, all tourists were inclined to pull up slowly when challenged, and ask with a supercilious smile, "Well, my good man, what do you want?" Tact, patience and firmness on the part of the military have effected a change, and this challenge now usually causes a sudden screwing up of brakes and an urgent request not to shoot. There are still, however, a few superior individuals who give as much trouble as they can to the overworked sentries.

Not the Russia of Old

Russia has demonstrated that she is not the Russia of the Japanese war. Her soldiers fought well even then, but her generals were either timid or inefficient. But the battle of the Vistula has proved that Russian generals having retreated can advance. More than this, the manner in which troops have been moved, concentrated, sent north and south to the decisive point, proves that Russian high command is skilful and possesses necessary resources.—New York Sun

NOT READY TILL SPRING

Among This 1,000,000 Are 200,000 Old Soldiers—Weakly Men Weeded

The bulk of Lord Kitchener's new army of 1,000,000 men now coming into being will not, according to an expert military view, be ready for service in the field until next spring, but owing to the superior class of men who have responded to the call their training is progressing rapidly. Among them, according to authoritative circles, there are nearly 200,000 old soldiers who have served in the British regular army for periods ranging from seven to twelve years, and these form an admirable stiffening for the new recruits from civil life, whom they assist in training. To this must be added many men who have served short periods in the volunteer forces of the militia.

All weakly men among the new recruits have been rapidly weeded out during the stiff training and most of the men are developing into fine shots, while their excellent physical condition will make them a valuable addition to the vast allied army which will be in the field next spring to recommence the campaign against Germany.

The Destroyers of Cities

That the strongest fortifications ever built cannot withstand the attacks of the great German siege mortars will be readily understood from the following explanation of its capacity:

Exact particulars as to the weight of shell and ballistic features of the 11-inch mortar are not available; but by comparison with our own 12-inch mortar it may be assumed that the following particulars are not far from the facts: The weight of the gun and its carriage, etc., for transportation is nearly forty tons. The weight of the shell is about 750 pounds. The maximum range at an elevation of 65 degrees is 24,250 feet, and the maximum range at 42½ degrees elevation is a little over 33,000 feet.

As upon the sea, so upon the land, the attack has overmastered the defense; for it may be stated with little fear of contradiction that a rain of 11-inch shell falling almost vertically from an altitude of several miles would suffice to destroy the strongest fortifications existing today. The Gruson turrets afforded ample protection against the direct fire of high velocity rifles and the high angle fire of the lighter siege guns which were in vogue when these forts were designed; but against these enormous 11-inch mortars, fitted with delayed-action fuses and filled with the most modern high explosives, they are helpless.

Vodka

Th permanent prohibition of vodka in Russia is equivalent to a measure in this country prohibiting the sale of spirits. Vodka is neither more nor less than whisky. It was once rye-whisky, just as Scotch and Irish whisky were once made from barley malt. Nowadays it is made, like ordinary whisky, with a patent still, the usual materials being potatoes and maize. It does not matter a great deal what material is used as grist in making a spirit if it is distilled with a patent still, which supplies practically pure alcohol. There seems to be no reason in the nature of things why vodka should be any more harmful or more potent than whisky. It is of about the same alcoholic strength. But it is usually drunk neat. The vodka shops are not public houses. The spirit is sold in flasks for consumption off the premises, that is, immediately outside.—Manchester Guardian.

A Frame of Mind

The man who dreams day and night for a long time of looting his enemy's henhouse and is solemnly informed by a confederate that of a certain night in the dark of the moon the place will be deserted and the task easy, has a right to be indignant with the confederate if he finds a stalwart man with a gun waiting for him, and runs away with his system full of buckshot. This is a homely illustration of the kaiser's frame of mind. Emperors are only human beings, after all.—Brooklyn Eagle

THE HERALD.

Published at Ponoka, Alberta, every Friday morning.

[illegible] the 1st of the month.

Subscription . . . $1.00, in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements in condensed form, such as by-laws, sales, notices, tenders, lost, found, situations vacant, or wanted, estrays, etc., 10 cents per line for first insertion, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent week. No charge less than 25 cents.

Transient advertisements in displayed form, such as auction sales, concerts, etc., 25 cents per inch first week and 12½ cents per inch for each subsequent week.

Commercial advertisements carried for three months or longer 50c per month for each inch.

Professional cards, to the extent of six lines, $2.50 per quarter.

Advertisements not accompanied by specific instructions will be set up with a reasonable display and inserted until ordered out.

Persons wishing to discontinue their ads. will please send the order to this office in writing. Changes for advertisements should be in by Tuesday noon.

Birth, marriage and death notices are inserted free of charge.

Accounts for commercial advertisements rendered monthly, all others payable in advance.

JOB PRINTING.

We have a fine assortment of plain and fancy type, and are prepared to do every class of Job Printing at reasonable rates. Commercial printing a specialty. We solicit orders from business men of Ponoka and surrounding country and guarantee prompt attention and satisfactory work.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We invite correspondence on topics of general interest to the public, but reserve to ourselves the privilege of omitting therefrom any language that we deem objectionable. We desire also that correspondents sign their names to their communications, though not necessarily for publication.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

To insure prompt insertion, either new advertisements or changes must be handed in not later than noon on Wednesday.

The HERALD wishes its patrons and readers a HAPPY CHRISTMAS AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR.

War despatches give the important information that the first of Canada's army has landed in France.

This is great news for the Dominion—a mile stone in the march of empire—and the work of her gallant sons will be closely followed by the people at home.

Canada's sons have the honor of being the first overseas contingent to share with the motherland and Indian forces in the defence of right and empire. Their deeds will be closely watched, and may they march on to victory; assisting to bring this bloody conflict to a triumphant issue.

MEAT WILL BE SCARCE IN AMERICA

Chicago, Dec. 18. — "Meat in America will be a rarity before the war ends with its drain upon our supply," said Henry J. Williamson government statistician in the department of agriculture. "The number of cattle has diminished and the population increased progressively for ten years, until now they are too widely divergent to hope to get a full supply for at least ten years more."

Mr Williamson has been in Chicago and the west for more than a month visiting in stock centres. "Unless scientific breeding for increase is general and the slaughter of calves ceases, before five years have expired America will find herself in the class of European countries that have to import beef," continued Mr Williamson.

Increased prices for meat and leather goods were forecasted by government and stock yard experts who have compiled figures estimating the visible supply of cattle at 35,000,000 including calves, yearlings and full grown stock.

U.S. INCREASES FREIGHT RATES TO RAILWAYS

Washington, Dec. 18.--Further increases in freight rates were granted to the eastern railroads by the interstate commerce commission in a decision from which Chairman Harlan and Commissioner Clements dissented vigorously. With the exception of lake and rail traffic, coal, coke, iron ore and certain other traffic upon which the commission has heretofore fixed rates adjudicated "Reasonable," all the railroad systems operating between the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi north of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, were allowed the flat five per cent. increase for which they have been asking during the last four years.

The roads hoped to get increases which would add to the annual revenue some $50,000,000. The commission's decision is expected to give them additional revenue approximating $30,000,000

In administration circles, the outcome of the case was welcomed as a development of vast importance which would hasten and support the expected general business revival. President Wilson issued no formal statement, but White House officials said he was greatly pleased over the decision and expected it to have an immediate effect upon the country's economic situation.

Stockholm, Dec. 17.—A survey of events shows that through mine disasters Sweden has lost eight ships and fifty to sixty lives, Denmark six vessels and six lives. Norway five vessels and six lives, Holland three vessels and fifteen lives. It is estimated that the loss to Sweden of these vessels and cargoes will amount to over $2,500,000.

Card of Thanks

On behalf of myself and our family, I wish to thank all friends who so kindly helped during the sickness and death of our mother. We especially wish to thank those women who helped during the last sad hours.

Respectfully,
L E. SMITH.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties, —Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchase homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties —Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in the case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorised publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.